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BOOK NOTES

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By FRANK THILLY. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1914. 612 pp.

This book begins with the Greek philosophy of nature, which it distinguishes into the problem of substance, number, change, knowledge and conduct. Plato and Aristotle represent an age of reconstruction. Then comes the ethical movement, Epicureanism, Stoicism, Skepticism and Eclecticism; then the religious movement, Neo-Platonism and the Alexandrian philosophy; then the middle ages, Gnosticism, Apologetics, ending with Augustine; then Scholasticism proper, the decline and the Renaissance, and modern philosophy beginning with Bacon, Empiricism with Locke, rationalism with Leibnitz, the critical with Kant, German idealism with Fichte, then some twenty pages on German philosophy after Hegel, touching on Paulsen, Windelband, Rückert, Münsterberg, Dilthe, Endsen. Then comes philosophy in France and England, beginning with Comte, Saint-Simon, and touching on T. H. Green, Bradley, Royce, contemporary reactions against rationalism and idealism, and very brief mention of Mach, Avenarius, James, Dewey, Nietzsche, Bergson, etc. The book shows prolonged and diligent labor and the author has boldly ventured into the contemporary field, which is perhaps well, but it is no necessary disparagement of this part of the history to say that it will probably seem to every student, as it does to the writer of this note, that the selection of themes, not to say names, is somewhat arbitrary, and that in venturing into the theme of contemporary thought the author necessarily shows the limitations of a history in such a department as philosophy. Still, the book is one of great merit and we are inclined to think should supersede Weber as a textbook in American institutions.

Race orthodoxy in the south, and other aspects of the negro question.
By THOMAS PEARCE BAILEY. New York, Neale Pub. Co., 1914.
386 pp.

Professor Bailey is a Southern man who, while connected with the University of Wisconsin, developed a unique type of school based on the nature and needs of children, which for a time promised to rival the famous school of John Dewey in Chicago. It unfortunately had to be abandoned. He has given years of study to the topic of this book, which first discusses the race problem and race prejudice, under which he treats Southern humanitarianism, curing the South, slave or surgery, fuse, fight or fail, the home and the habitation. Under reviews of typical views he discusses Murphy's basis of ascendancy, Southernerism, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" sixty years after, Boas' "Mind of Primitive Man." Under views in a club he considers the organizations for the study of the negro question, the political view, the negro and the Episcopal Church. He then passes to race education, the rural negro school, the country institute, platform of principles and politics. Then comes the caste of the kin, under which title is discussed supposed racial traits, also racial sympathy and antagonism. Under freedom for the truth he treats experiences of

a student of the negro problem and the need of a new problem. In the appendix he prints a number of brief papers on ancient Rome and the Southern race problem, the bearings of negro traits, Southern deterioration, syllabus of tentative scientific study on the negro and his problem, and statistics. As a whole the book is a very valuable contribution to the subject and should be a standard for all those interested in it.

The foundations of character; being a study of the tendencies of the emotions and sentiments. By ALEXANDER F. SHAND. London, Macmillan, 1914. 532 pp.

The writer first discusses the conception of character and a system of emotions, sentiments, particularly the sentiment of paternal love, and the sources of disinterested action; the theory that love and hate are emotions; are the sentiments commonly found among men; the analysis of hatred; the will as a constituent of character; the laws of mind and the difficulty of discovering them; the nature of the wisdom of life in fables, proverbs and maxims; the method of a science of character; the qualifications that a student should possess; the conception of conduct and its qualities; on the relative ethics of the sentiments; their relations to the virtues and ideals; sentiments as a source of character; influence of appetites; influence of natural tempers on the stability of sentiment. In the second book he treats of the tendencies of the primary emotions; relations of instinct; meaning of the term object-cause; varieties of fear; its common end; primitive varieties of anger; its end; the laws of the inter-action of fear and anger; the qualities that appear in them; the difference between joy and pleasure; play; sorrow; disgust; repugnance; surprise and curiosity. The third book discusses the system of desires which are related first to impulse and appetite, the laws of hope, despondency, anxiety, and despair.

Educational psychology. Vol. III, Mental work and fatigue and individual differences and their causes. By EDWARD L. THORNDIKE. New York, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1914. 408 pp.

This third volume presents the physiological results of mental work and fatigue in part one, and individual differences and their causes in part two, while part three is a revision of the author's educational psychology which appeared in 1903 and later in 1910. Part one is entirely new. The same procedure of introducing topics by means of reports of typical investigations, presenting instructive evidence as well as conclusions and discussing the important principles of quantitative treatment in each case, which was adopted in the earlier volumes, is here maintained. Some of the most interesting chapters are those on mental work and fatigue, the decrease of efficiency of a single function under continuous exercise, the curve of work, the influence of continuous mental work, special or general, upon general ability, general theories of mental work and fatigue and their hygiene, measurement of individual differences, influence of sex, of remote and immediate ancestry or family, of maturity, of environment, nature and amount of individual differences in single traits, relations between amounts of different traits in the same individual, the nature and amount of individual differences in combinations of traits, types of intellect and character.

Interpretations and forecasts: a study of survivals and tendencies in contemporary society. By VICTOR BRANFORD. New York, Mitchell Kennerley, 1914. 424 pp.

The writer gives us first some illustrations of sociology such as the perfect citizen; the social, the socialistic and the sociological; social and sociological education; the citizen as a sociologist, the science of looking around and the art of creating Utopias. He then treats the citizen as psychologist, matriarchs old and new; the sociologist at the theatre, the morality play and its revival, from masque to opera, the eugenic theatre; the mediaeval citizen; the present as a transition, the people and their rulers, children and citizens at school, the university; youth and age in the cloister; town and gown in America; from social settlement to civic politics; eugenics and civics; the civic synthesis.

A son of the ages; the reincarnations and adventures of Scar, the link. A story of man from the beginning. By STANLEY WATERLOW. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Page & Co., 1914. 334 pp.

The author of "Ab" here gives us an interesting and still more venturesome attempt to depict the development of man as man, and this he does in 14 stages,—the link, axeman, Bowman, clansman, boatman, sowers, takers, the deluge, kitchen middens, lake-dwellers, armourers, sailors, the Hercynian forest, Alesia and the end. Each of these is a story based on considerable study of anthropology, describing a hero somewhat as if he were successively incarnated. The theme is a difficult one and treatment is interesting and suggestive. It is notable that it comes to us almost at the same time when Rutot has developed his statuettes illustrating the ten stages by which he thinks man has developed, from the pithecanthropus up to the historic stage.

Adventurings in the psychical. By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1914. 318 pp.

This volume is somewhat in the nature of a sequel to the author's "Riddle of Personality," published six years ago, in which he reviewed psychological research in the realm of the abnormal with the purpose of making clear its bearings on the problem and the nature and possibilities of man. Here he undertakes a more typical and detailed treatment of the phenomena as scientifically investigated in the hope of reënforcing the new view of personality previously set forth, to "analyze the supernatural." The chapters are, ghosts and their meanings, why I believe in telepathy, clairvoyance and crystal gazing, automatic speaking and writing, *Poltergeists* and mediums, the subconscious, dissociation and disease, the singular case of B. C. A., the larger self.

Die Seele des Menschen. Von JOHANNES REHMKE. 4th rev. ed. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1913. 109 pp.

This serviceable little book, in the same series as the above, here reaches its fourth edition. It first treats of the being of the soul, its determinations, the soul as changeable, man as a psycho-physical unity, the soul as a unit, as consciousness, objective, static and think-

ing consciousness, the soul as will, unity of consciousness; the second part, on psychic life, treats of the soul as objective, perceiving and concepitive consciousness, as personal thinking, and causal.

Psychology in daily life. By CARL EMIL SEASHORE. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1913. 226 pp.

Psychology is practical, and these chapters were originally semi-public addresses, some of which have been printed elsewhere. They are on play, serviceable memory, mental efficiency, mental health, mental law, law in illusion, and mental measurement. Few, if any, psychologists are more competent to deal with this subject, and we have not only here much old material well served up but much new.

Common sense; an analysis and interpretation. By CHARLES E. HOOPER. London, Watts & Co., 1913. 172 pp.

This author first treats of common sense as commonly possessed, then as it seems in the light of discursive reason, then discusses mental traits and material objects, how the abstract is subordinated to the concrete, the universal to the singular. One chapter is on practical, including physical, common sense, another on social common sense, its relations to the philosophy of knowledge and of causation.

Education and the new utilitarianism and other educational addresses. By ALEXANDER DARROCH. New York, Longmans, Green, 1914. 169 pp.

The author treats the new utilitarianism, democracy, moral educational problems, the ideals of the end and woman's education, place of domestic science, the school and the state, as a science of education possible, the meaning and educational value of history.

Psycho-therapy; its doctrine and practice. By ELIZABETH SEVERN. London, William Rider & Son, Limited, 1913. 211 pp.

This book treats of the science and art of healing, the psychological basis of mind, specific mental causes of disease, rationale of treatment, educational aspect of healing, and its spiritual significance, with an appendix on cases.

Nietzsche and other exponents of individualism. By PAUL CARUS. Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co., 1914. 150 pp.

This is an excellent little monograph with several new photographs of Nietzsche, some half dozen in all. It is written *con amore* and with an excellent knowledge of the now very voluminous literature. We are glad to note the increased activity of the Open Court Publishing Company.

Nietzsches Gefühlslehre. Von HANS SCHAFFGANZ. Leipzig, Felix Meiner, 1913. 133 pp.

"Nietzsche ohne Ende" we might well exclaim in view of the voluminous literature upon the subject, not only in Germany but elsewhere, some of the most important of which is given in the bibliography of this book. Like everything else about Nietzsche, his doctrines have to be divided into periods, and the stages of his views

about feeling are three, the first represented by his birth of tragedy, and the second in his anti-metaphysical considerations, which stresses the distinction between fundamental and higher processes and the bearings of his feeling theory on his views of freedom, time, space, etc. The third period connects it most directly with his will to power and his theory of consciousness and its functions, and it is more vitally related to his views of morals and aesthetics.

Ernst Haeckel im Bilde; eine physiognomische Studie zu seinem 80. Geburtstage. Hrsg. von WALTHER HAECKEL, mit einem Geleitwort von Wilhelm Gösche. Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1914.

After 17 pages of the sketch of his life and a eulogy, with an auto-graph poem to Friedrich Strauss, we have a series of 25 full page photographs and other cuts of Haeckel at different stages in life, beginning with the nineteenth year, where he is photographed with his parents.

Die Mechanik des Geisteslebens. Von MAX VERWORN. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1914. 92 pp.

This interesting and very condensed little book treats of the body and the soul, processes in the elements of the nervous system, conscious processes, sleep and dreaming, suggestion and hypnotism.

Habit formation in a strain of albino rats of less than normal brain weight. By GARDNER CHENEY BASSET. (Behavior Monographs, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1914.) New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1914. 46 pp.

The heredity of savageness and wildness in rats. By ROBERT M. YERKES. (Reprinted from The Journal of Animal Behavior, July-August, 1913. Vol. 3, No. 4. Pp. 286-296.)

A graphic method of recording maze-reactions. By ROBERT M. YERKES and CHESTER E. KELLOGG. (Reprinted from The Journal of Animal Behavior, Jan.-Feb., 1914. Vol. 4, No. 1. Pp. 50-55.)

The Harvard laboratory of animal psychology and the Franklin field Station. By ROBERT M. YERKES. (Reprinted from The Journal of Animal Behavior, May-June, 1914. Vol. 4, No. 3. Pp. 176-184.)

The study of human behavior. By ROBERT M. YERKES. (Reprinted from Science, N. S. Vol. XXXIX, No. 1009. Pp. 625-633. May 1, 1914.)

Comparative psychology in relation to medicine. By ROBERT M. YERKES. (Reprinted from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Vol. clxix, No. 22. Pp. 779-781. Nov. 27, 1913.)

The intelligence of earthworms. By ROBERT M. YERKES. (Reprinted from The Journal of Animal Behavior. Sept.-Oct., 1912. Vol. 2, No. 5. Pp. 332-352.)

Welt und Weltanschauung. (Reprinted from Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart.) Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1914.

Un nuovo estesiometro. By AGOSTINO GEMELLI. (Reprinted from Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. Vol. LII.) Pavia, Premiata Tipografia Successori Fratelli Fusi, 1913. Pp. 193-200.

Intorno alla influenza esercitata dalla posizione delle parti del corpo sull'apprezzamento di distanze tattili. By AGOSTINO GEMELLI. (Reprinted from Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. Vol. LII.) Pavia, Premiata Tipografia Successori Fratelli Fusi, 1913. Pp. 275-305.

The Journal of Mental Science. April, 1914. Vol. LX, No. 249,. London, J. & A. Churchill. 350 pp.

Abnormal psychology. By WILLIAM BROWN. (Reprinted from the Sociological Review, January, 1914.) London, Sherratt & Hughes, 1914. 15 pp.

A time experiment in psychophysics; part II. By DARWIN OLIVER LYON and HENRY LANE ENO. (Reprinted from the Psychological Review. Vol. XXI, No. 1, January, 1914.) 22 pp.

Psychological factors in medical practice. By SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ. (Reprint from Interstate Medical Journal. Vol. XXI, No. 1, 1914. 12 pp.

From Locke to Montessori; a critical account of the Montessori point of view. By WILLIAM BOYD. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1914. 272 pp.

Freud's theory of the unconscious. By WILLIAM BROWN. (Reprinted from the British Journal of Psychology. Vol. VI, Parts 3 and 4, February, 1914.) Cambridge, University Press, 1914. Pp. 265-280.

Internationale Zeitschrift für ärztliche Psychoanalyse; hrsg. von SIGM. FREUB. H. Jahrgang, 1914, Heft 2, März. Leipzig, Hugo Heller & Cie., 1914.

Psychanalysis; its theories and practical application.. By A. A. BRILL. 2d ed. rev. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 1914. 393 pp.

One hundredth annual report of the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, including the General Hospital in Boston, the McLean Hospital and the Convalescent Hospital in Waverley, 1913. Cambridge, University Press, 1913. 333 pp.

Julius Robert Mayer; seine Krankheitsgeschichte und die Geschichte seiner Entdeckung. Von ERNST JENTSCH. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1914. 135 pp.

The negro races; a sociological study. By JEROME DOWN. New York, Neale Publishing Co., 1914. Vol. 2. 310 pp.

The mental capacity of the American negro. By MARION J. MAYO. (Archives of Psychology, No. 28, December, 1913.) New York, Science Press, 1913. 70 pp.

Experimental studies in judgment. By H. L. HOLLINGWORTH. (Archives of Psychology, No. 29, December, 1913.) New York, Science Press, 1913. 119 pp.

The rational education of the will; its therapeutic value. By PAUL EMILE LÉVY. Tr. from the ninth ed. by Florence K. Bright. Boston, Occult and Modern Thought Book Centre, n. d. 241 pp.

Education and psychology. By MICHAEL WEST. New York, Longmans, Green, 1914. 341 pp.

Studies in Bergson's philosophy. By ARTHUR MITCHELL. (Humanistic studies. Vol. I, No. 2.) Bulletin of the University of Kansas, Vol. XV, No. 4, Jan. 1, 1914.

A CORRECTION

Dr. W. B. Cannon calls attention to the two following typographical errors in his article which appeared in the April *Journal*:

Page 272, line 3, read "orgasm" instead of "organism."

Page 277, line 10 of paragraph 2, read "almost without," instead of "almost with." [Ed.]